

familiarization activities is estimated to be 1 hour per event. The burden associated both with disclosures and related acknowledgements by sellers, lessors, offerors, their respective agents, and tenants is estimated to be about 5 minutes per event. The burden associated with related recordkeeping activities by sellers, lessors, and their agents is estimated to be less than 1 minute per event. Burden means the total time, effort or financial resources expended by persons to generate, maintain, retain or disclose or provide information to or for a Federal agency. This includes the time needed to review instructions; develop, acquire, install and utilize technology and systems for the purposes of collecting, validating and verifying information, processing and maintaining information, and disclosing and providing information; adjust the existing ways to comply with any previously applicable instructions and requirements; train personnel to be able to respond to a collection of information; search data sources; complete and review the collection of information; and transmit or otherwise disclose the information.

*Respondents/Affected Entities:*

Entities potentially affected by this action are persons engaged in selling, purchasing or leasing certain residential dwellings built before 1978, or who are real estate agents representing such parties.

*Estimated No. of Responses:*

49,501,582.

*Frequency of Collection:* On occasion.

*Estimated Total Annual Hour Burden:* 7,744,616 hours.

*Estimated Total Annual Labor Costs:* \$136,475,304.

*Changes in Burden Estimates:* There is a decrease of 1,110,994 hours (from 8,855,610 hours to 7,744,616 hours) in the total estimated respondent burden compared with that currently in the OMB inventory. This decrease reflects a gradual reduction in the annual number of real estate sales and residential property rentals involving target housing subject to the rule's requirements. The decrease is an adjustment.

Dated: November 8, 2007.

**Sara Hisel-McCoy,**

*Director, Collection Strategies Division.*

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**BILLING CODE 6560-50-M**

**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**

[Docket #: EPA-R10-OAR-2007-0112; FRL-8497-2]

**Adequacy Status of the Vancouver, WA, Carbon Monoxide, Second 10-year Limited Maintenance Plan (2006-2016)**

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

**ACTION:** Notice of adequacy.

**SUMMARY:** In this notice, EPA is notifying the public that we have found the Vancouver, Washington, carbon monoxide, second 10-year limited maintenance plan (2006-2016) adequate for transportation conformity purposes. On March 2, 1999, the DC Circuit Court ruled that submitted State Implementation Plans (SIPs) cannot be used for conformity determinations until EPA has found them adequate. As a result of this adequacy finding, the area automatically meets the budget test for future transportation conformity. This affects future transportation conformity determinations prepared, reviewed and approved by the Southwest Washington Regional Transportation Council, Washington State Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration and the Federal Transit Administration.

**DATES:** This finding is effective December 4, 2007.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** The finding is available at EPA's conformity Web site: <http://www.epa.gov/otaq/stateresources/>, (once there, click on the "Transportation Conformity" button, then look for "Adequacy Review of SIP Submissions"). You may also contact Wayne Elson, U.S. EPA, Region 10, Office of Air, Waste, and Toxics (AWT-107), 1200 Sixth Ave, Suite 900, Seattle WA 98101; (206) 553-1463 or [elson.wayne@epa.gov](mailto:elson.wayne@epa.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**Background**

Today's notice is simply an announcement of a finding that we have already made. EPA Region 10 sent a letter to the Washington Department of Ecology November 7, 2007, stating that the SIP is adequate for transportation conformity purposes.

Transportation conformity is required by section 176(c) of the Clean Air Act. EPA's conformity rule requires that transportation plans, programs, and projects conform to SIPs. Conformity to a SIP means that transportation activities will not produce new air quality violations, worsen existing violations, or delay timely attainment of

the national ambient air quality standards.

The criteria by which we determine whether a SIP is adequate for conformity purposes are outlined in 40 CFR 93.118(e)(4). Please note that an adequacy review is separate from EPA's completeness review and it also should not be used to prejudice our ultimate approval of the SIP. Even if we find a SIP adequate for conformity, the SIP could later be disapproved.

We have described our process for determining the adequacy in SIPs in guidance dated May 14, 1999. This guidance is reflected in the amended transportation conformity rule, July 1, 2004 (69 FR 40004). We followed this process in making our adequacy determination.

**Authority:** 42 U.S.C. 7401-7671q.

Dated: November 8, 2007.

**Ronald A. Kreizenbeck,**

*Deputy Regional Administrator, Region 10.*

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**BILLING CODE 6560-50-P**

**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**

[FRL-8495-7]

**Request for Nominations to the Good Neighbor Environmental Board.**

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

**ACTION:** Notice of request for nominations.

**SUMMARY:** The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is inviting nominations of a diverse range of qualified candidates to be considered for appointment to fill vacancies on the Good Neighbor Environmental Board. Vacancies are expected to be filled by February 15, 2008, and so nominations are requested to be received by December 15, 2007.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The Good Neighbor Environmental Board was created by the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative Act of 1992. Under Executive Order 12916, implementation authority is delegated to the Administrator of EPA. The Board is responsible for providing advice to the President and Congress on environmental and infrastructure issues and needs within the states contiguous to Mexico. The statute calls for the Board to have representatives from U.S. government agencies; the states of Arizona, California, New Mexico and Texas; local government; tribes; and a variety of non-governmental officials including the private sector; academic